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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Foreign.-The Emperor and Empress made their

formal entry into Berlin, and were warmly received. - Pleuro-pneumonia has been discovered in Ontario.

Domestic.-The delegates in Chicago expressed themselves in as much doubt as ever over the result. == Secretary Fairchild, in a letter to the president of the New-York Civil Service Reform Association, replies to the charges of the Hale Investigating Committee. - A memorial window in honor of the late Bishop Matthew Simpson was dedicated at Long Branch, === Senator Sherman, in Washington, declared that he did not expect to withdraw his name in Chicago. Baccalaureate sermons were preached at Yale, Dartmouth, Williams, Bowdoin, the University of Vermont and other colleges.

City and Suburban.-Rain fell at midnight after another excessively hot day; many fatal sunstrokes. = Railroad engineers and firemen resolved to continue helping the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney strikers; plans to unite all railroad men in one organization, === Five women and one man were drowned by the capsizing of a steam launch on the Passaic River. — The season at Long Beach opened with unusual success; many thousands sought the sea-breeze at Coney Island. === The Brooklyn Baseball Club defeated the

Baltimores by a score of 14 to 5. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Cooler. with occasional rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 97 degrees; lowest, 73; average, 83.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sumers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

A few days of intensely hot weather always sunstrokes. Thirteen fatal cases were reported in the city yesterday; on another day than Sunday the high temperature would doubtless have made the number considerably larger, and unless there is a break soon in the heated term the mortality will reach an alarming extent. Sensible people will avoid exposure as much as possible, refrain from excitement, eat moderately and indulge in iced drinks spar-

It has been supposed that the Burlington strike came to an end two or three months ago, that the strikers were beaten, and that the company was going on with its business in the usual way. But this, it is now made known, is a mistake. A large meeting of railway engineers and firemen, representing all the branches of both brotherhoods, was held here yesterday, and the proceedings show that the strike is not only still "on," but that the strikers and their supporters are fatuous enough to hope for success at this late day. Nothing was said about "stopping every wheel" in the country; but a voluntary subscription was arranged to support the strikers until October, when it is hoped to unite all the railway emploves in the country in one big organization. When that is done, will the talk of "stopping every wheel" be renewed?

President Cleveland seems to be particularly unfortunate in his selection of persons for judicial positions. Mr. Lamar's unfitness almost led to his rejection by the Senate, and his case does not stand alone. The latest instance is the nomination of John F. Phillips to be United States Judge for the Western District of Missouri. It is a peculiar distinction of Mr. Phillips that while holding a place on the Supreme Bench of Missouri he took part as counsel in the defence of the notorious Frank James. If this scandalous proceeding was known to Mr. Cleveland, as is alleged, his failure to perceive the impropriety of such an appointment shows deplorable obtuseness or an equally deplorable purpose to defy public sentiment.

Secretary Fairchild's letter to Mr. Curtis is a labored defence and explanation of the awkward facts disclosed by Senator Hale's committee when in this city a few weeks ago. Assistant Secretary Maynard was then shown up in a most ur favorable light, but Mr. Fairchild made haste to relieve his subordinate of the responsibility by shouldering it all himself. Mr. Fairchild, it appears, is a member of the Civil Service Reform Association, and he has been deeply pained by the aspersions cast upon him by his fellow-reformers, including the president of the association. In his letter he has a good deal to say about the alleged sugar frauds, which were the ostensible cause of the removals complained of. The existence of the frauds is mainly a matter of inference and conjecture, and the sum and substance of Mr. Fairchild's defence is that he " was of the opinion that it would tend to promote the public interest? if he made certain changes. The instructive as he studies the record. William bull with a sore back would have upon that ex- Blizzard Monday the discovery was accidentally

fact of such an "opinion" would justify any removal that the rankest partisanship could suggest. Mr. Fairchild believes that he has not grievously sinned against the ideas and principles of Civil Service Reform," and on his statement of the case he cannot be convicted; but the latitude which he allows himself, he must admit, could not wisely be adopted by the heads of departments generally as a working principle.

The season for accidents to excursion and pleasure parties has opened with a lamentable mishap on the Passaic River. A steam launch was upset on Saturday night, and of the twenty-one persons on board six-five young women and one young man-were drowned. The boat, it seems, was run upon a stone dike that was under water, and when pushed off careened so violently that the women on board became panic-stricken and rushed to one side of the craft, keeling it over and tumbling everybedy into the water. The launch does not appear to have been in charge of a responsible person, familiar with the locality: otherwise he would not have ventured into so dangerous a place. One cool head in the party when the capsizing occurred would doubtless have prevented the melancholy consequences.

THE WORK DONE.

The last week has been one of great accomplishment, though no nomination has yet been reached by the Republican National Convention. Work of lasting value to the party and the country has been performed, of which the legitimate fruit should be gathered in a wise nomination this week, and in a decisive victory next November. There was, first, the settlement of contests, and with that a just decision for the free organization of the party. The importance of this verdict against despotic methods will be best appreciated by those who know how greatly those methods have hindered the growth of the party in some States. Then came the adoption of a platform rarely if ever surpassed in clear and vigorous statement of the convictions of Republicans and of the issues of the coming campaign. The power of such a statement, not in this campaign only, but in the whole future history of the country, cannot easily be estimated.

The next step was scarcely less important. It was to demonstrate that no organized clacque, no wild hurrah in streets or hotels, no combination of newspapers unfriendly to vital principles of Republicanism, no combination of wealthy and liberal capitalists, could control the great council of the Republican party. It has been demonstrated that candistrength, because pushed or supposed to be pushed by such influences, have failed to command the confidence of the convention. It has been demonstrated, moreover, that no unreasoning stampede, no hurrah candidate representing the weariness or the enthusiasm of a convention rather than its deliberate judgment, can command the Republican nomination. The singular calmness and prudence with which every risk of a hasty or possibly unwise nomination has been met by the large majority, give Republicans strong confidence that the final decision of a body so careful, so true to its principles and its cause, so free thus far from influences that are often to be feared, will be such as to assure Republican victory and National prosperity.

Attempts to secure a majority for Senator Sherman, Senator Harrison and Judge Gresham have apparently culminated. A decline in the vote for a candidate, however slight that decline may be, is apt to be accepted as evidence that his greatest strength has been manifested. It may be that there will follow equally earnest and sincere efforts to concentrate a majority upon Senator Allison, Governor Alger, Representative McKinley, or others. It may be that Senator Sherman, who has had the lead from the start, and whose brilliant services entitled him to it, may be able to draw to him yet the strength of one or two of the other candidates. Or it may be that New-York may be able to renew its effort for Harrison with greater vigor and success. Whatever the outcome, we have faith that a body brings forth fruits in the form of long lists of so representative and so judicious will yet give us a ticket we can elect.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

State ceremonies in Germany follow in quick succession. Since the opening of March there have been two Imperial funerals, two accessions to the threne with formal proclamations of policy, and a royal wedding; and to-day there is to be a scene in Parliament unequalled for magnificence and pomp since the opening of the Reichstag after the conquest of Paris. William II, accompanied by the heads of all the reigning houses in Germany and the princes of Hohenzellern blood, will open his first Parliament with all the stately splendor which befits his Imperial title and functions. The sword, the orb, the sceptre, the standard, the eagles and the crowns are to be borne aloft as the insignia of the Imperial sovereignty with which the new ruler has been invested, and a great retinue of kings and princes will represent the resources of the court and the historic glory of the confederation of monarchies which makes the Empire the most complex of modern States. With every circumstance of dignity and power, and with a glittering pageant that will fill the eyes and touch the imaginations of his subjects, the young sovereign will meet the Reichstag and read his first speech from the throne. That a message of peace to Europe will fall from his lips there is no reason to doubt; and it is equally certain that every sentence will be accentuated with old ideas of sovereignty for the benefit of Ger-

In choosing as the date of his approaching coronation the anniversary of the same event in the life of his grandfather, as well as in imitating in to-day's ceremonial the opening scene of the first Parliament of the Empire. the young sovereign identifies himself with the older traditions of his house. Frederick III was powerfully influenced by his English associations, and if he had been favored with health and a long reign he would inevitably have changed the form and spirit of Parliamentary institutions in Germany. Even his three months' reign in the sick room furnished proof of robust independence of character and breadth of mind. So hostile were the partisans of old-school sovereignty to his accession that when the aged Kaiser died there were court intrigues for preventing his reign and for the investment of his son with supreme power as Regent. The son does not share that hospitality for new and liberal ideas which was the father's distinguishing characteristic. He has separated himself during the last year from all the English influences at court and lent his countenance to distinctively German movements in National policy. The grandfather rather than the father is the type of sovereignty which the new ruler has deliberately selected; and probably the early passages of that long reign when the King with Bismarck's aid was defying his Parliament and availing himself of the extreme prerogatives of the Crown are not the least interesting and

the old Germanic school.

A WORTHY PUBLIC SERVANT. Everywhere the honorable and manly conduct of Mr. Depew, and his sincere devotion to Republican principles, meet hearty recognition and the gralitade of kepublicans. Whatever the great convention may bring to other men, to Mr. Depew it has brought a National appreciation which not many statesmen ever attain. For the first time the Republican party of this great State has been united in offering to a Republican convention a candidate for the Presidency. This most significant fact, it was hoped, would secure for the candidate so presented the most careful and unprejudiced consideration in other States. For all know that the electoral vote of New-York is likely to decide the contest. A candidate was offered for whom all Republicans of this State, so long divided, were united and enthusiastic, and whose nomination would have made the electoral vote of the State, the delegation believed, entirely safe for the Republican ticket and cause. It was with natural and profound regret that New-York Republicans witnessed a refusal in some other States to accept, or even to seriously consider, a candidate of great personal merit, thus unanimously presented, with assurance that thirty-five electoral votes would be secured by his nomination. Is it so, then, that in some States of the

Union which owe their very existence to railread builders and railroad managers, a prejudice exists so blind and unreasoning that any railway manager, however bonorable, upright and popular with business men, with employes and with workingmen of every kind, must be treated as a public enemy? These States often select for places of high trust trained lawyers, whose sole business has been to sell their services to the first bidder, whatever the cause, and to labor with zeal for clients, whether those labors are useful or hostile to the public welfare. But the development and wise management of the great system of transportation is a work at least as honorable as any other, which has made possible the wonderful growth and prosperity of the Nation, and in which men have blessed their generation and their country as directly and as greatly as any philanthropist, even the noblest. Mr. Depew himself, by singular success in administration, has powerfully influenced the development of the railway system, has cheapened transportation for every farmer and every consumer west of Buffalo, and thus has conferred upon Western States benefits which many millions yearly would not measure. The reduction in cost of transporting wheat, more than 18 cents per bushel within the last twenty years, has been dates of remarkable personal merits and largely due to his judgment and management, and it means a difference of \$2 16 per acre in the value of wheat-growing land, or more than \$80,000,000. He has set an example of fair and considerate dealings with employes, so successful that on one great system of rail-

roads strifes and strikes are unknown. Honored by labor, honored by capital, honored by rational citizens everywhere as a publie servant of great merit, he is held a public enemy, it would seem, in some Western States, because his life is usefully spent in serving the public interest, and not in fighting out private quarrels for pay on whichever side comes first and pays most. If a prejudice so unreasonable does indeed prevail in any Western States, it is high time that those States should get rid of it.

SAFETY IN RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Some important suggestions in regard to safety in railroad travel are made by Mr. Thomas Curtis Clarke, the well-known engineer, in his fascinating article on "The Building of a Railway," in the June number of 'Scribner's Magazine." The point that we particularly have in mind relates to the construction of the railway itself, and not to preoccurred in the West by the burning of a wooden bridge, which sent an excursion train with hundreds of passengers down to destruction. This bridge was over a dry culvert. How it was set on fire has never been ascertained. It may have been malice or it may have been the effect of burning prairie grass in the vicinity. It was an accident that would have been impossible with an iron cr stone bridge, and one of its lessons is the necessity of substituting iron for wood in all

railway bridges as rapidly as possible. It appears from Mr. Clarke's paper that there are in the United States 208,749 railway bridges of all kinds, amounting to 3,213 miles in length. Of iron and wooden truss bridges there are 1,086 miles, and of wooden trestles 2,127 miles. Hence the work of substituting the safer and more enduring material is likely to be slow. It may well be wooden bridges-which in many cases must unquestionably precede the erection of structures of iron or steel-will not be accompanied by serious loss of life. Mr. Clarke's counsel, the result of long experience, is that bridges should be built in such a way as to prevent bridge accidents," he says, "can be traced to ing them down." This is clearly an important point. His further advice is to "replace, wherever possible, all temporary trestles by wood or stone culverts covered with earth. Where this cannot be done, build strong iron or steel bridges or viaducts with as short spans as possible and having no trusses above the track where it can possibly be helped. Cover these and all new bridges with a solid deck of rolled steel corrugated plates coated with asphalt to prevent rusting. Place on this in the ordinary form of roadbed."

The advantages of this system are obvious. The one especially emphasized by the eminent engineer who proposes it is that there would be no sudden shock to a train when it passed from the elastic carth to the more solid bridge. Every traveller must have observed the change. This shock is clearly liable to develop any incipient flaw that may have manifested itself, and to precipitate an accident in the worst place possible. The steel deck and stone-ballasted ties would make the roadbed almost as uniform as if laid wholly on the ground. Anything which reduces the liability to accidents it is the undoubted duty of railway corporations to make use of as fast and as far as possible. The company that takes the lead in a matter of this kind is sure to find its reward in the increased favor with which the public will regard it, as well as in the lessened likelihood of costly accidents.

THAT EMBARRASSING LICENSE LETTER. A few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE ventured to ask "The Voice," the metropolitan organ of the third party temperance people, if it intended to bolt the plank of the National Convention of its party which pronounces against any and all sorts of schemes looking to the regulation of the liquor traffic. Our question had much the same effect

II undoubtedly aims to be a Hohenzollern of | cited animal. And yet it was a perfectly justifiable question. For the Editor of "The Voice" was on record as suggesting and favoring a scheme looking to the regulation of the liquor traffic. Only so long ago as the spring of 1887 he wrote a letter to THE TRIBUNE in which he suggested and commended his scheme in the following language:
"Let the present law be amended as follows: 'Excise Commissioners shall no grant saloon permits in any Assembly districts beyond one to 100 . . . The reform should go much furvotes.' ther. But if we cannot have the whole loaf, we

are willing to take it in slices." Cenfronted with this perfectly intelligible letter 'The Voice" makes a desperate and rather comical attempt to extricate itself from the hole in which it finds itself. It explains that "the plan suggested (in the letter referred to) was not the one which we advocated." Ah, indeed! What did you mean then by asserting that if you could not have the whole loaf you were " willing to take it in slices"? If the plan was not one which you dvocated, why write a letter calling for its adopion? What is the significance of the word " let

in the sentence, " Let the law be amended"? It is clear, painfully clear, that "The Voice" convicted of heresy in its relation to the third party movement. It remains to be seen if General Fisk will come over from New-Jersey and discipline it.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The influence of political uncertainties in the With a definite policy proposed by the Democratic to Imperial favor. But it will neither injure markets has rarely been greater than it is now. party, which would seriously affect many of the him nor detract from the honorable renown of his most important industries and trades, and with no achievements at Frederick's bedside. certainty as yet whether the opposition to that policy is to be concentrated by a successful nomination at Chicago, while even the vote in the House on the Mills bill may depend, in a measure, upon the Republican nominations, it is not strange that there is unusual hesitation. The slackening in business is not due to any fear of monetary disis a general belief that all such difficulties have ing him at bay, and promises to keep him there been or will be avoided. There is not a sign of for a long time to come. So may it be. panic, but abundant evidence that people, in considerable number, who are not quite clear what

they had better do, are prudently coing nothing. The depression in prices continues, and it also has a retarding influence, for it is inferred that well-informed speculators must have even better crop advices than have been made public, and no one is in haste to buy while the feeling prevails that the yield this year may be large. Wheat has fallen 2 cents during the past week, corn 4 3-8 cents and oats 4 1-8 cents, lard yielding 25 cents per 100 pounds. Unquestionably the weather in chief agricultural States has been decidedly favorable of late, and the reports which are still industriously circulated, of great injuiry to winter wheat, appear to be in a measure contradicted by later accounts. The presence of a large unsold surplus, which always has a depressing effect when new grain begins to come forward, is more potent this year because foreign advices thus far seem to indicate that the European yield will be larger and the demand for American wheat smaller than of late years. As prices go down, the disposition of producers to purchase freely of other than farm products abates, and thus the influence of political uncertainty is increased.

The railroads should be more prosperous, with

full crops to be moved, and falling grain usually

goes with rising stocks. But the very moderate advance during the past week, averaging only 60 cents per share for the sixty more active stocks, seems to have been mainly of a temporary sort. About July 1 there is apt to be an investment de mand and a rally, and this year a long-continued decline and large short selling have made some recovery natural. But the situation as to legislation and earnings does not materially change. The reported gains, averaging about 5 per cent for part of June, in view of the increase in mileage, which is about as large, and the evidence that operating expenses still expand more than earnings, can hardly be regarded with much enthusiasm. " The Financial Chronicle's" statement of net earnings on eighty-two roads, showing an increase of \$1,630,000 in gross earnings and an increase of \$1,950,000 in operating expenses, is in part explained by the exceptionally heavy losses on the Burlington and the Atchison lines, but the broad fact remains that railroads which have materially cautions to be observed in other directions after | increased their mileage and their indebtedness the running of trairs has begun. One of the since last year have not correspondingly increased their net carnings, as yet. Good crops them, but the inevitable tendency of excessive competition is to hurt them, and the legislation in the Western States grows more unfriendly in spirit as prices of products go down. By agreement, the promulgation of the new rates under the Iowa law has been deferred until July 5, but the calculation Mr. Charles Halle the well-deserved recognition of his that some compromise will meantime be made does not appear to have other foundation than interested hopes. It is of no use to say that the Commissioners are unreasonable and must see it; the trouble is that the people are far more unrea-

sonable and do not see it. In place of continued accumulation for the past week, the New-York banks report a decrease of nearly \$900,000 in surplus reserve, with a small loss of actual cash. This is the more noteworthy because the Treasury has paid out during the past week about \$5,000,000 more than it has taken in, losing \$5,100,000 gold, with nearly balancing changes in other items. It does not appear that the exports of \$500,000 gold are likely to be hoped that the destruction by fire of the repeated, and the disappearance of cash disbursed by the Treasury seems to indicate movements to the interior. At the same time the loans of New-York banks, rising \$2,300,000 last week, after a rise of \$5,500,000 the previous week, suggest that financial operations are in progress of which the public is not yet informed. The state of foreign trade does not alter; the official report shows a shock to trains when passing upon them an excess of imports over exports of merchandise from the earth, and that all trains should run of \$13,388,977 for the month of May, and the above and not between the trusses. "Most imports thus far in June have been slightly larger than those of last year, while exports show a derailed trains striking the trusses and knock- decline thus far of 8 1-2 per cent, though the excess of imports in June of last year was \$13,-274,000. In May, gold exports exceeded gold imports by \$7,500,000, and there were also net exports of \$1,000,000 silver, and yet the trade reports indicate that there must have been a heavy outgo of securities to balance the account.

The key of the situation is that the great industries are hesitating, notwithstanding the more favorable crop prospects. The iron industry shows no change for the better, and it is noticed that sales and shipments of steel rails, being only about half those of last year to date, do not broken stone ballast and bed the ties in it as sustain expectations of large railroad building this year. Nor does the halting wool market indicate greater confidence in the and it is admitted that the severity of foreign competition in some branches of the woollen goods trade is felt more than ever. But the cotton industry continues to prosper, and prices of cotton goods grow stronger.

> " If he was not brilliant, he was brave." This is the language of " The Brooklyn Eagle" regarding President Cleveland. . Brave, was it?-to make pledges and then refuse to carry them out, Brave, was it?-to denounce the eligiof the President to re-election as bility fraught with grave dangers to the country, and then make all haste and use all methods to secure a renomination. Brave, was it?-to set out as stronger than his party and then meekly yield to pressure. That is not the sort of bravery that appeals to the American people. They like the sort that is made of sterner stuff. Mr. Cleveland's courage & entirely too flabby.

> Here's hoping that the Diss Debar will thoroughly enjoy her summer vacation on the Island. If it will not be considered impertment, we extend the same good wishes to the Council of Ten, individually and collectively.

Mr. Bayles is still the president of the Health Board. But is he a resident of the city? That is the question. Mayor Hewitt once laid down upon "The Voice" as one of Thurman's red ban- the dictum that the head of every department of dannas waved before the eyes of a nervous young the city government must live in town. On

made that Mr. Bayles lived in Orange, N. J. He was snowed up on his attempted journey to New-York, and the affairs if his department had to run themselves until he was and out. We have not learned that Mr. Bayles has since moved into the city. Obviously it is the Mayor's duty to ascertain the facts and act accordingly. The principle that the men who govern " city ought to live in it is a good one, and we trust that Mayor Hewitt means to live up to it.

The retainers of the new German Emperor are loud and bitter in their denunciation of Sir Morell Mackenzie, but that gentleman will not be greatly disturbed thereby. His revilers show too plainly the inspiration of their spite. They cannot forgive the English doctor for keeping Frederick alive so long, and making him able to be Emperor in more than name for several months. They wanted Frederick to die before his father; or, if not that, to be declared incurably ill and therefore incompetent to succeed to the throne, in which event young William would have reached Imperial dignity immediately upon his grand-These designs Dr. Mackenzie father's death. checkmated. He not only kept his patient alive, but he kept him at San Remo until the old Kaiser was dead, so that when he returned to German soil he was the Emperor, and no one could dispute his right; and the Crown Prince had the bitter humiliation of seeing his hated English mother become Empress and himself forced to wait still longer before he could gratify his almost parricidal ambition to mount the Imperial throne. Abuse of Dr. Mackenzie will be a potent password

Amid the more sensational news of the day the bulletins from General Sheridan's sick-room must not be overlooked. Every loyal American rejoices daily to observe that the plucky liftle here is fully holding his own. He may not put this last and grimmest enemy to unreturning flight, as he did Early and Rosser, but he is hold-

PERSONAL.

The Packard family will celebrate the 250th an niversary of their settlement in America on August 10. at West Bridgewater.

Count Maurice Esterhazy has been put under guar dianship to check his mad extravagance. He owns, free and clear of incumbrances, more than 220,000 acres of land in Hungary, and can travel in a straight line more than fifty miles without quitting his estate. Mr. Blackburne, the famous chess player, who is

comin o America next fall, is one of the quietest unassuming men in the world, and is greatly liked by all who know him. While he plays he re-freshes himself with coffee and tobacco, and after a day's work takes a little whiskey. The Mark Hopkins Memorial Fund already amounts

A son of Archdeacon Farrar is a house surgeon St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; a young man of twenty-six, with fair bair, a slight mustache and aris-Senator and Mrs. Leland Stanford have had a please

ant voyage across the ocean, and have reached the Continent in capital health and spirits. The Rev. Dr. M. M. G. Dana, who left Norwich

Conn., about ten years ago, for Minnesota, and has since done much to build up educational and reformatory institutions in the Northwest, has resigned his pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church in St. Paul, and has accepted a call to the Kirk Street Church of Lowell, Mass.

At Mrs. McEwan's recent very smart reception in London the guests had, says "The London Star," the opportunity of seeing two of the features without which nowadays no London entertainment is supposed to be successful-the Blue Hungarian Band, and Mrs Shaw, the lady whistler. The Blue Hungarian Band everybody knows; but Mrs. Shaw, in spite of the dex erous interviewer, is still a fresh attraction. She whistled two long pieces to the accompaniment of a piano; and her range, accuracy and power are cer-tainly remarkable. Mrs. Shaw has an attractive and striking appearance. She is above the middle height; has a round, plump face, cycbrows dark, distinct, exhas a round, plump face, cycbrows dark, distinct, expressive; fine large dark eyes, full of expression-bright and dark and with hidden and strange posal-billities. Her complexion is the clear, beautiful, rather olive pallor of the American type, and her figure is perfect. Her nerve is admirable. She purses her lip, starts off, and goes through her performance before a crowded and a staring room with absolute equanimity. Mrs. Shaw's success, artistic and pecuniary, is certain for one season at least. They say that she is able to command 10 guineas for one and 20 for two pieces.

Not even the most inveterate of cavillers, says "Life," London, could find much fault with the two musical knighthoods included in the list of Queen's birthday honors. Dr. Stainer has done such good service as organist of St. Paul's that people are rather apt to think of him as an organist alone, and to forget how he has assisted the welcome musical revival in the Church of England by his many fine contributions to the somewhat scanty repertory of ecclesiastical music distinctively Anglican. No one is likely to grudge to Mr. Charles Halle the well-deserved recognition of his patient and most serviceable efforts to advance the cause of his art in his adopted country; and the only criticism likely to be heard in this connection is the expression of a wish that the list might have been extended to include the names of Mr. Manns and Mr. Barnby, than whom no two musicians, in their respective spheres, have done more to earn the gratifude of musical amateurs.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Buttermilk is having a boom down-town. At 3 cents a glass it is a cheap, cooling and salubrious frink. It is the natural drink of the American country boy, and there are a great many quendam country loys now doing business in this town who like to re new the memories of their youth.

It is understood that a number of the Republican delegates in Chicago are just aching to write a vitriolic book on the subject of "Chicago as a Summer Resort."

book on the subject of "Chicago as a Summer Account."

It is surprising to note the prejudice that exists in the minds of foreign miners when they work in this country against native-made steel. In our mines at Pilot Knob they will insist on using English steel, particularly Jessup's, for all drills and other tools. This, notwithstanding that it costs 6 to 9 cents per pound, while American steel, every whit as serviceable, can be had at 2.1-2 cents. To satisfy myself of the latter I have had the brand left off of American steel with which I have supplied them, and they did not know the difference, and in fact sometimes spoke of its superior quality. It makes no difference to me, as I buy it by the foot and charge it to the contracting miners. But their foolish whim costs them lots of money.—(A Merchant in "St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

Captain C.-H. Gregory was the only and the successful bidder for the live oak frame and white oak planking of the unfinished frigate New-York, at the Navy Yard on May 31. Most people believed that he got a great bargain for \$10, but he has had to deposit \$400 as a guarantee that he will have every timber taken away by October 1, and it will cost him at least \$2,000 to do the work.

The following advertisement recently appeared in an English religious paper;

"Wanted, before Advent, unmarried Priest (carnest Evangelical High Churchman), for small country church, the congregation of which is largely composed of men. The six points. Choral services. air preaching. Cricket, football and workingmen's clubs. No monstached or lawn-tennis playing priest nced apply."

A PASTORAL INVITATION. "Come out to my house," says the jolly old tarmer; On cream and good butter you'll live like a lord. Come out, for the sun's getting warmer and warmer, And it's only ten dollars a week for your board. "Come out where the roses luxuriant are blooming; Come out where the nights all invite to repose; Come out where the poplars so leafy are looming; Come out where the brook with soft melody flows."

"Come off," says the jownsman, with angry inflection,
"Delights of the country no more will I seek;
Malarial chills, such as thrive in your section,
Are purchased too dear at ten dollars a week.

Come off with your stories of nights made for sleeping;
At your promises golden I cannot but scoff.
At your promises their vigits are keeping.
And lying in wait—Mr. Farmer, come off.

—(Merchant Travelle:,

General W. C. Darling, of the Oncida Historical General W. C. Darling, of the Oneida Historical Society, has been asking the Governors of certain States why they have no motio. The Governor of New-Hampshire doesn't know, and has no means of finding out. The Governor of North Carolina says that his State illustrates her ideas by actions rather

than words. The Governor of Texas cays that the Lone Star State has no formal motto, but acts on the adage: "Be sure you're right; then go ahead." the whole, the States without mottees agree with the Governor of North Carolina in their view of the mat-

Last Sunday church-goers in a small town in the western part of Minnesota were not a little surprised when they had settled in their pews to see staring at them from the wall back of the preacher's desk the following card, written with charcoal on a piece of white cotton cloth:

"Members of this church will refrain from wiping their forcheads with red bandannas during services

until after the next Presidential electi act would encourage Democrats prese Grover Cleveland, and prove a serious the divine service. George Squires, Paul Globe.

The citizens of Ventura County, Cal., boast that that country contains brownstone enough to rebuild the great wall of China, oil enough to float the vessels needed for its transportation, and lime enough to make the mortar to build it. And as for a man to boss the job, any Ventura County man could do right, after all."—(Burlington Free Press.

Anxious mother, to high school girl, right after examination: "Well, Carrie, did you get through a Carrie: Get through? No. ma'm' Dressmaker says I must be back at 2 o'clock, and again at 7, 0), dear: I'm arraid that skirt isn't going to hang right, after all."

The attempt to make green grass hats popular with ladies is said to be a failure. The ladies were proba-bly afraid that some one would say that the hats

were becoming to them. Scottish pipers who play in this country say that the American air cracks their pipes, but some people are willing to testify that their pipes

Mrs. Blunt-I can't abide that Smith woman; I be-

enemies?

"Oh, yes, it is all very well to say love your enemies, but how can one love them when one's enemies happens to be one's dearest friends?"—(Boston Transcript.

THE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. S. P. B. Rudolph Beadleston Collection at a song service at Thousand Island House, June 17 5 88

House, June 17
A friend
Entertainment given by the "Violeta," a reading circle, of the following named little girls: Hattie Campbell, Edith Stillman, Mabel Rose, Emma Langworthy, Margaret Brown, Mabel Host and Josle Rose, Westerly, R. I.
The Comforting and Courteous Ten of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Mrs. Slater, Norwich, Conn.
Society of little girls, per Lonnie
Ten-cent scheme of Mrs. A. S. Haight
Mr. John W. Hamersley
A lover of children
In memoriam. 10 83 60 00 4 40

Mr. John W. Hamersley
A lover of children
In memoriam
S. C. M., Oswego, N. Y.
Children's Day collection, Congregational
Sunday-school, Brookifeld Centre, Conn.
W. C. Harding, Stamford, Conn
The Whatsoever Band of Portville, N. Y., per
Willie M. Wheeler, secretary
Part proceeds of a fair under the management
of little Lulu Baxter, Lucy and Ethel
Houseom and Lotta Wisnor
Luclus E. Parsons, of Chardon, Ohio
Sale of roses by Sterling Beardsley and
friends, of Pacific-st., Brooklyn
Miss E. Lewis
Entertainment given by the Young People's
Club of Rosselle, N. J.
Proceeds of a fair in North Plainfield, N. J.,
by Bossie and Emily Austin, Maggie and
Stella Swain, Minnie and Sadie Oakley,
Bessie Vallent and Bertha Thorn
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. M.
Children's entertainment in the Presbyterian
Chapel, Honesdale, Penn.
Girls of Room 15, Central Grammar School,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. S. De Forest, Birmingham, Conn.
Florence C. Burk, Brooklyn, birthday offering
Through "Life," second contribution
Cash
L. C.
Mudge and Tim 2 00 2 33 69 25

L. C. Mudge and Tim Total, June 23, 1888 812,724 33 THE "MITE" OF THE "YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB

OF ROSELLE.

o the Editor of The Tribune Sir: We the undersigned members of the "Young People's Club of Roselle," having primarily formed urselves into a club for mutual improvement, upon the approach of June and the flowers decided that we might very easily unite pleasure and utility by de-voting a little of our time to the cause of some worthy charity. We have done so, and have selected The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund. We send you the club's mite. It may relieve for one moment some little heart that is bursting with its bitter trials and cause a smile to break over a tear-worn mother's face; perchance it may check a sigh that is hovering too near the brink of despair, or hold out a promise, be it never so slight, that God is watching over the destiny of the poor. May our small efforts incite others to do

something for the blessed work which The Tribune has begun, and may the poor children of New-York ever find ready arms outstretched in sympathy and open hearts listening to their natural appeals to share in the comforts of life. We remain, dear Tribune, yours, "in the good work," MARIE WOLF, Press., GRACE BOGART, Teptith DENTER MARION TENNEY ADA WEST, CHARLES SMITH WILLIAM STONE, CHARLES RICHARDS JAMES MILLER Roselle, N. J., June 16, 1888. BEAUTH DEXTER
EDITH DEXTER
MARION TENNEY
ADA WEST.
CHARLES SMITH
WILLIAM STONE.
CHARLES RICHARDS
JAMES MILLER
Roselle, N. J., June 16, 1888.

AIMING TO DO GOOD THINGS.

Sir: The accompanying sum of money, \$2 34, is suppress gossip or ill-natured remarks. it to be given to The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund. Please acknowledge its receipt through the columns of your daily Tribune.

New-York, June 18, 1888.

THEY WANT OTHER CHILDREN TO SEE THE GREEN FIELDS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Five little girls-Grace Salmon, Emma Burne, Louise Durland, Mamie Tracy and Edith Swift-have become much interested in the Fresh-Air Fund, and wish some children to enjoy a good romp in the country. So, with the assistance of Little Milton Salmon and Waiter Swiff, they gave a very pleasant entertainment in the Presbyterian Chapel here and realized the sum of \$10 81. Yours truly,

Honesdale, Penn., June 22, 1888. W. K. S.

THE LITTLE ONES REMEMBERED BY THE RAIL WAY MEN.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A song service was held in the parlor of the Thousand Island House on this Sunday night by the members of the Master Car Builders' Association, the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association and the Railway Supply Men, here over Sunday. At this Air Fund which amounted to \$155, which sum is herewith inclosed. Yours respectfully,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

GEORGE M. SARGENT, Chairman.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y., June 17, 1888.

PLANS OF ACTORS AND MANAGERS,

Among the important novelties announced for next season is "My Sister," a play by M. M. Ogden, a Pittaburg journalist, and Dr. Charles Scote, of the same city. This journalist, and Dr. Charles Scote, of the same city. This piece will introduce a number of novel stage effects, illustrating changes that have followed the introduction of natural gas into the Ohio Valley. Among the scenes is a representation of the Ohio River near Pittsburg, a "tank" scene, with the breaking of a submerged natural gas main, the pressure of the gas forcing a fountain of bubbling water high into the air. A coal tow-host reason by and the gas is imited in the coal tow-boat passes by, and the gas is ignited in the twinkling of an eye by the furnaces of the boat, and the fountain of water is instantly transformed into a fountain of tume, while sinuous streams of gaseous fire play on the surface of the river. Then comes the rescue of a child. from the river of fire and water by a trained St. Bernard Another of the curious features will be the costumuog. Another of the curious features will be the costum-ing dresses made of spun glass, woven almost as closely as silk fabrie. One costume will be a full evening dress, in cream-colored glass brocade, with glass lace trimmings in iridescent colors.

Bolossy Kiralfy, who, while abroad, purchased the spectacular drama, "Matthias Sandorf," to be produced at Niblo's next August, two of the London Alhambra ballets, and a French fairy play, returned yeaterday on

Lillian Russell is taking a brief summer rest. Later in the season she will again sing with the Duff Opera

Company. The hearing of Margaret Mather's suit against J. M.

Hill will be resumed this morning. ADDITIONAL CITY COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Among the students of the College of the City, of New-York who received diplomas at the exer-

cises at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening were the following graduates in the commercial course: George Arndt, L. H. Barnett, H. B. Conant, C. G. Dodd, Frederick Eckstein, Royal Guest, T. Halligan, Max Kaufmann, S. H. Kocuig, L. Levy, A. Michelbacher, Dean Nelson, C. E. Shafen O. W. A. Michedbacher, Dean Neison, C. E. Shakey O. As Stigler, and J. B. Weil. The graduates from the Mechanical Course were: D. V. Bicomann, I. W. Bond, E. de M. Bristol, A. J. Cunringham, G. S. Drew, Jr.; William Talk, F. Kubischta, W. H. Ruper, T. D. Leipziger, J. W. Nell, C. J. Pickett, A. Shoenbrun and A. Scott.

"TONY" HART IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM. Worcester, Mass., June 24 (Special) .- "Tony" Hart, the well-known Irish comedian, has been com to the State Lunatic Asylum in this city as a private patient. He is suffering from paresis or softening of the brain, the same malady that afflicted John McCullough, and his friends have no hopes that he will ever be any better.

DIAVEUS STRANDED IN SCRANTON. Scranton, Penn., June 24 (Special).—Milton Boyer, manager of a troupe called the Metropolitan Madison Square Dramatic Company, has disappeared, leaving the company, tou in number, stranded here.